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ELECTRIC POWER DEVELOPMENTS IN THE USSR, 1951 - 1952

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

RSFSR

The municipal electric power stations of the RSFSR were in operation 3,377 hours in 1949, 3,606 hours in 1950, and were to operate 3,889 hours in 1951. The loss of power through leaks in the power networks of the RSFSR was 14.6 percent in 1950 and 14.1 percent during the first half of 1951. However, performances of the networks of the Kaluga and Ul'yanovsk electric power stations were below the average and showed losses of 22.6 percent and 26.3 percent respectively. (1) The electric power production of the enterprises of the Ministry of Electric Power Stations in 1951 in Moscow and Moscow Oblast was 103 percent of 1950, and heat production was 113 percent of 1950. (2)

The 1951 power production of the Mosenergo power system was 111.3 percent of 1950. The reduction of fuel consumption at the power stations of the system to 488 grams per kilowatt resulted in a saving of 61,200 tons of standard fuel. The reduced costs of operation resulted in 12.7 million rubles' extra profit. Total power producing capacity of the Mosenergo was increased 9 percent in 1951. In 1952 it is planned to increase power-generating capacity 7 percent, transformer capacity 11 percent, and to extend the transmission network 5 percent. (3)

Latvian SSR

A January 1952 source states that, as a result of adding new capacities and improving performances of the old establishments, the electric power output in the Latvian SSR was 158 percent of 1948. To insure the further development of industries and means of transportation in the republic, it is planned to build a TETs in Riga and to install new turbines in Kegumskaya and Lepayskaya electric power stations. (4)

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Lithuanian SSR

According to a May 1952 source, the first municipal electric power stations in the republic driven by gas generated from locally obtainable peat and firewood are being built in Ukmerg and Marijampol'. They will be in operation during the second half of 1952.(5)

Georgian SSR

The Khramy GES has been working very smoothly since it went into operation.(6) It is completely operated by remote control from Tbilisi, 100 kilometers away. The remote-control system was installed by the workers of the central laboratories of Gruzenergo. The high-voltage Khramy-Tbilisi transmission line is utilized for sending and receiving electrical remote-control signals. In this way the control system is independent of the usual lines of communications, which are not very dependable, especially in winter. The operation of all the main electric power stations and substations of the Gruzenergo by remote control from Tbilisi is planned within 2 or 3 years.(7)

The controls were also being installed in February 1952 at the Za GES, Chitakhevi GES and other GES of the Georgian SSR.(6)

In the Samgori Steppe, the first GES now under construction on the Upper Samgori trunk canal will be in operation shortly. It is being built by the Second Construction Administration of Gruzgidroenergo. When completed, the GES will supply power through the Gruzenergo network, primarily to the city of Tbilisi.(8)

According to a report of 6 February 1952, electric power must be economized in view of its acute shortage in the republic.(9)

Armenian SSR

Installation of automatic controls in the electric power system of the Armenenergo has been under way during the last 2 years. All the aggregates of the Dzor GES, Sevan GES, and others are now controlled automatically.(10)

Uzbek and Tadzhik SSR

In view of the continuous shortage of electric power in the Uzbek and Tadzhik SSRs for industries, municipalities, and agriculture, the Council of Ministers USSR decreed on 1 June 1951 that a number of new electric power stations should be built to liquidate the shortage within 3 or 4 years, at least in the main industrial regions of the Uzbek SSR. However, the Ministry of Electric Power Stations is very slow in solving this problem; for instance, in 1951 only 75 percent of the appropriations for this purpose were utilized.(11)

On 9 January 1952 the Stalinabad City Administration of Electric Power Networks advised all the consumers of electric power supplied directly from the city power network and from transformer substations of industrial enterprises that, in connection with the introduction of power consumption control, it was prohibited to do the following, effective 6 January 1952:

1. To do electric welding between 1700 and 2400 hours.
2. To use any kind of electric heater for heating buildings.

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3. To use any electric heating device or apparatus between 1900 hours and 2300 hours, even if the consumer had a permit to do so for technical or other purposes and did not exceed the fixed power consumption limit.

4. For unauthorized persons to repair meters or supply-limiting gadgets installed at the consumers'.

5. To exceed the limit of power consumption fixed for each consumer.

Persons breaking this regulation were to be denied electric power for a period of not more than 3 months.(12)

Kirgiz SSR

Lake Issyk-kul is a large source of potential water power of the Kirgiz SSR. Located 1,579 meters above sea level, it is 184 kilometers long, up to 50 kilometers wide, and has a water surface of 6,124 square kilometers. Its deepest point is 702 meters below the water surface. Prevailing winds help to mix the water in the lake to a temperature above freezing. Consequently, only a thin and narrow strip of ice forms around the lake's shores during the cold winter. More than 50 rivers discharge into the lake, which has no outlet.(13)

SOURCES

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5. Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva, 10 May 52
6. Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 22 Feb 52
7. Ibid., 1 Jan 52
8. Ibid., 26 Mar 52
9. Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 6 Feb 52
10. Yerevan, Kommunist, 3 Feb 52
11. Moscow, Izvestiya, 9 Mar 52
12. Stalinabad, Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 9 Jan 52
13. Moscow, Nauka i Zhizn', No 1, Jan 52

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